

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

KING ANTHONY ALVAREZ, <i>Plaintiff,</i>	:	
	:	
	:	
v.	:	CIVIL ACTION NO. 23-CV-3570
	:	
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, <i>et al.</i> , <i>Defendants.</i>	:	

ORDER

AND NOW, this 4th day of October 2023, upon consideration of Plaintiff King Anthony Alvarez's Motion to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (ECF No. 1), his *pro se* Complaint (ECF No. 2), his Motion for Emergency Hearing (ECF No. 3), and his Motion for Appointment of Counsel (ECF No. 4), it is **ORDERED** that:

1. Leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* is **GRANTED** pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915.
2. The Complaint is **DEEMED** filed.
3. The Motion for Emergency Hearing (ECF No. 3) is **DENIED**.
4. The Motion for Appointment of Counsel (ECF No. 4) is **DENIED**

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

5. The Amended Complaint is **DISMISSED IN PART WITH PREJUDICE AND IN PART WITHOUT PREJUDICE** for failure to state a claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) for the reasons stated in the Court's Memorandum, as follows:

- a. All claims against the Philadelphia Water Department are **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**. The Clerk of the Court is **DIRECTED to TERMINATE** The Philadelphia Water Department as a Defendant.

b. All claims asserted under the Labor Management Relations Act (“LMRA”) are **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

c. The balance of the Complaint is **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**.

6. Alvarez may file an amended complaint within thirty (30) days of the date of this Order. Any amended complaint must identify all defendants in the caption of the amended complaint in addition to identifying them in the body of the amended complaint and shall state the basis for Alvarez’s claims against each defendant. The amended complaint shall be a complete document that does not rely on the initial Complaint or any other papers filed in this case to state a claim. Alvarez may NOT reallege any claim that has already been dismissed with prejudice. When drafting the amended complaint, Alvarez should be mindful of the Court’s reasons for dismissing the claims in his Complaint as explained in the Court’s Memorandum. Upon the filing of an amended complaint, the Clerk shall not make service until so **ORDERED** by the Court.

7. The Clerk of Court is **DIRECTED** to send Alvarez a blank copy of this Court’s current standard form to be used by a self-represented litigant filing an employment discrimination action bearing the above-captioned civil action number. Alvarez may use this form to file his amended complaint if he chooses to do so.¹

8. If Alvarez does not wish to file an amended complaint and instead intends to stand on his Complaint as originally pled, he may file a notice with the Court within

¹ This form is available on the Court’s website at <http://www.paed.uscourts.gov/documents2/forms/forms-pro-se>.

thirty (30) days of the date of this Order stating that intent, at which time the Court will issue a final order dismissing the case. Any such notice should be titled “Notice to Stand on Complaint,” and shall include the civil action number for this case. *See Weber v. McGrogan*, 939 F.3d 232 (3d Cir. 2019) (“If the plaintiff does not desire to amend, he may file an appropriate notice with the district court asserting his intent to stand on the complaint, at which time an order to dismiss the action would be appropriate.” (quoting *Borelli v. City of Reading*, 532 F.2d 950, 951 n.1 (3d Cir. 1976))); *In re Westinghouse Sec. Litig.*, 90 F.3d 696, 703–04 (3d Cir. 1996) (holding “that the district court did not abuse its discretion when it dismissed with prejudice the otherwise viable claims . . . following plaintiffs’ decision not to replead those claims” when the district court “expressly warned plaintiffs that failure to replead the remaining claims . . . would result in the dismissal of those claims”).

9. If Alvarez fails to file any response to this Order, the Court will conclude that Alvarez intends to stand on his Complaint and will issue a final order dismissing this case.² *See Weber*, 939 F.3d at 239-40 (explaining that a plaintiff’s intent to stand

² The six-factor test announced in *Poulis v. State Farm Fire & Casualty Co.*, 747 F.2d 863 (3d Cir. 1984), is inapplicable to dismissal orders based on a plaintiff’s intention to stand on his complaint. *See Weber*, 939 F.3d at 241 & n.11 (treating the “stand on the complaint” doctrine as distinct from dismissals under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) for failure to comply with a court order, which require assessment of the *Poulis* factors); *see also Elansari v. Altria*, 799 F. App’x 107, 108 n.1 (3d Cir. 2020) (*per curiam*). Indeed, an analysis under *Poulis* is not required when a plaintiff willfully abandons the case or makes adjudication impossible, as would be the case when a plaintiff opts not to amend his complaint, leaving the case without an operative pleading. *See Dickens v. Danberg*, 700 F. App’x 116, 118 (3d Cir. 2017) (*per curiam*) (“Where a plaintiff’s conduct clearly indicates that he willfully intends to abandon the case, or where the plaintiff’s behavior is so contumacious as to make adjudication of the case impossible, a balancing of the *Poulis* factors is not necessary.”); *Baker v. Accounts Receivables Mgmt., Inc.*, 292 F.R.D. 171, 175 (D.N.J. 2013) (“[T]he Court need not engage in an analysis of the six *Poulis* factors in cases where a party willfully abandons her case or otherwise makes adjudication of the matter impossible.” (citing cases)).

on his complaint may be inferred from inaction after issuance of an order directing him to take action to cure a defective complaint).

BY THE COURT:

/s/ Gerald J. Pappert
GERALD J. PAPPERT, J.